

*Return to J. R. Brinson
RR 1 St Thomas*

Journal of
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL SESSION
OF THE
Dominion Grange
PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY



Esto Perpetua

Toronto, Ontario
CARLS RITE HOTEL
December 10 and 11, 1923

Journal of Proceedings

Forty-ninth Annual Meeting

DOMINION GRANGE



OFFICERS, 1924

- Worthy Master—Howard Bertram, Midhurst.
Worthy Overseer—John Stewart, Gorrie R. R. 1.
Worthy Recording Secretary and Treasurer—Hattie Robinson, St. Thomas R. R. 1.
Recording Secretary—W. A. Taylor, Glanworth R. R. 2.
Chaplain—John Pritchard, M. P., Harriston.
Lecturer—W. L. Smith, Barrie.
Steward—Albert Pratt, Allandale R. R. 1.
Assistant Steward—Frank Curtis, Middlesmarch.
Gatekeeper—Adam Ries, Clifford.
Ceres—Miss Annie McMaster, Palmerston R. R. 3.
Pomona—Mrs. George Campbell, St. Thomas R. R. 5.
Flora—Miss Mary Thomson, Harriston.
Lady Assistant Steward—Miss Marjorie Dolman, Long Branch.
Executive Committee and Representatives on National and Western Fair Boards—J. C. Dixon, Moorefield; W. E. Wardell, St. Thomas R. R. 1.
Auditor—J. G. Lethbridge, M. L. A., Glencoe.

OFFICERS, 1874

Worthy Master—S. W. Hill, Ridgeville, Ont.
 Worthy Overseer—H. Leet, Danville, Que.
 Worthy Lecturer—A. Gifford, Meaford, Ont.
 Worthy Chaplain—S. Cole, Sarnia, Ont.
 Worthy Steward—S. E. Phillips, Schomberg, Ont.
 Worthy Assistant Steward—H. S. Lossee, Norwichville, Ont.
 Worthy Treasurer—Adam Nicholl, London, Ont.
 Worthy Secretary—Thos. W. Dyas, London, Ont.
 Worthy Gatekeeper—R. L. Galer, Dunham, Que.
 Worthy Ceres—Miss L. Caton, Napanee, Ont.
 Worthy Pomona—Miss Whitelaw, Meaford, Ont.
 Worthy Flora—Mrs. B. J. Palmer, New Durham, Ont.
 Worthy Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. Lossee, Norwichville, Ont.
 Executive Committee—W. S. Campbell, Brantford, Ont.; Capt. J. Burgess, Masonville, Ont.; J. Manning, Schomberg, Ont.; Benj. Payne, Delaware, Ont.; C. C. Abbott, Abbott's Corners, Que.

ROLL OF HONOR, 1874-1924

Worthy Masters

1874 †S. W. Hill, Ridgeville, Ont.
 1879 †H. Hilborn, Uxbridge, Ont.
 1881 †W. M. Blair, Truro, N. S.
 1882 Alfred Gifford, Meaford, Ont.
 1883 †Jabel Robinson, Middlemarch, Ont.
 1885 †Robert Wilkie, Blenheim, Ont.
 1886 Robert Currie, Wingham, Ont.
 1887 Chas. Moffatt, Edge Hill, Ont.
 1889 George Copeland, Hespeler, Ont.
 1890 †Henry Glendenning, Manilla, Ont.
 1892 †Peter Hepinstall, Fordwich, Ont.
 1894 Dawson Kennedy, Peterborough, Ont.
 1896 †George E. Fisher, Freeman, Ont.
 1897 *W. F. W. Fisher, Burlington, Ont.
 1899 †Jabel Robinson, Middlemarch, Ont.
 1904 †Henry Grose, Lefroy, Ont.
 1906 *J. G. Lethbridge, Strathburn, Ont.
 1909 *E. C. Drury, Crown Hill, Ont.
 1911 †N. E. Burton, Port Stanley, Ont.
 1912 †Henry Glendenning, Manilla, Ont.
 1913 *W. C. Good, Brantford, Ont.
 1915 *W. E. Wardell, St. Thomas, Ont.
 1916 *J. C. Dixon, Moorefield, Ont.
 1921 *Howard Bertram, Midhurst, Ont.

*Present at 1923 sessions.

†Deceased.

Secretaries, 1874-1924

1874 Thos. W. Dyas, London.
 1875 W. Pemberton Page, Fonthill.
 1882 Luther Cheyne, Brampton.
 1885 Henry Glendenning, Manilla.
 1890 George Copeland, Hespeler.
 1891 Robert Wilkie, Blenheim.
 1900 W. F. W. Fisher, Burlington.
 1909 J. G. Lethbridge, Alliance.
 1912 J. J. Morrison, Arthur.
 1917 Neil E. Burton, Port Stanley.
 1920 Hattie Robinson, St. Thomas.

DOMINION GRANGE OF CANADA

ORGANIZED JUNE 2, 1874, IN LONDON

Journal of Proceedings Forty-ninth Annual Meeting

FIRST SESSION

TORONTO, DEC. 10, 1923.

THE forty-ninth annual meeting of the Dominion Grange opened in due form in the fourth degree, Worthy Master Howard Bertram in the chair, with the following officers present:

Worthy Overseer—W. E. Wardell, St. Thomas.
Worthy Chaplain—John Stewart, Gorrie.
Worthy Lecturer—W. L. Smith, Barrie.
Worthy Secretary-Treasurer—Miss Hattie Robinson, St. Thomas.
Worthy Steward—W. A. Taylor, Glanworth.
Worthy Assistant Steward—Frank Curtis, Middlemarch.
Worthy Gatekeeper—Adam Ries, Clifford.
Worthy Ceres—Mrs. George Campbell, St. Thomas.
Worthy Pomona—Miss Annie McMaster, Palmerston.
Worthy Lady Assistant—Miss Marjorie Dolman, Long Branch.

The printed minutes of the last meeting were presented by the secretary and on motion were received as read.

The Master's Address

H. BERTRAM, MIDHURST

Worthy brothers and sisters of Dominion and subordinate granges of Canada:

This is the forty-ninth convention of Dominion Grange. I extend greetings of welcome to you. This convention is the closing of another year of toil, grind and pleasure. Let us for a few minutes look closely and see what we as members of the Grange have accomplished and what we have left undone. As we think so are we and as we believe so we do. Doubts get nowhere; conviction conquers everything.

There are two words in the English language that are powerful in meaning and are the controlling thoughts that govern the average human mind. These two little words are can and can't—just one letter different in spelling and more than a thousand miles apart in meaning. All of us human beings are mixed creatures. We are made of weakness and strength, certainty and uncertainty, positive and negative, the eternal question will dominate. Good or bad, strength or weakness, can or can't—comes slowly and reluctantly, therefore we as Grangers should be alive and watch those two words and act in ways to only use the one word—can.

Brothers and sisters of our Grange, we are organized to promote better business for the farmers through co-operation, legislation and education. If we accomplish these three things we will build up the social advantages in our country and make it ideal, wholesome, and a happy country life one hundred per cent Canadian for the benefit of ourselves and our posterity.

Let me deal with co-operation. It is one of the best things for the benefit of agriculture we can get. If handled rightly it brings the farmers together, places the product in the right places for market, gets better prices than any other way; but at present it seems hard to hold the farmers together. There is such unrest in the world that all classes of people are striving for something, and a great many do not know what it is. There is a tendency for the agri-

cultural people to stand in their own way. We do not stop to think how unjustly we are used. Everything is graded that we grow for market. We do not object to that but we should object to the manufactured goods of Canada, also the imported goods we have to buy that are not graded, so we could know what we are getting. It's as fair for one as the other. By co-operation we can bring about a great change in this country. If we stop to think, we could force nearly what we want by uniting as a body if we stopped the sale of stock for one month. It would surprise the people. What would happen if we stopped another commodity—produce. It would work out the same way. Take milk, for instance. If we stopped selling that for one month in Canada what would happen? It would be serious. If farmers were to unit as other bodies do and go on strike for one month it would be disastrous. They are too conscientious. It would not be wise to do such things but we must stand as a body stronger than ever if agriculture is going to get justice in this country. We must have better legislation and in order to have better legislation we must educate the people. The coming generation have in this province the greatest chance to put agriculture in its proper place. The province of Ontario is one of the most prosperous provinces in Canada. It excels all the others in its minerals, therefore the chance is better for agriculture.

Education is one of the greatest problems today and education, if properly developed, will bring everything to its proper basis. We farmers do not think that our chance of education is as good as is the urban centre's, but we forget that there are great privileges given that we do not take advantage of. There are the educational conventions, one held every year for the province, also one in every county for the trustees and ratepayers. I find at the conventions that in many places the farmers sit back and let the urban people rule. Why should we? These conventions are placed for our privilege. Why not use them? As Master of the Grange I appeal to the farmers to grasp every opportunity available and make use of it. Our Grange has always taken interest in the proper ideas of education and has placed some good ideas before our government. Some of them have been used, others laid aside. I heard a story of a boy who asked his grandfather what war was in 1880? He thought a moment, then said: "Eighteen-eighty—that was the year I was married."

In 1874 the Dominion Grange became married to the agricultural movement and it has been in the war for it ever since. As Master I am glad to say that it still fights for the benefit of agriculture and Patrons of Husbandry, therefore I ask this Dominion Grange and subordinate Granges to prepare for one of the best years for the upbuilding of the Order and the benefit of agriculture. In the coming of the fiftieth anniversary of the Grange let us be prepared for our work, also to assist in every way to benefit and upbuild the U. F. O. Wishing you all the compliments of the coming season, I am, fraternally,

HOWARD BERTRAM, *Master*.

In a discussion following the Master's address it was suggested by Bro. W. L. Smith that a delegate be sent by the Grange to the Educational Commission, to be held in March. Moved by Bro. Pritchard, seconded by Bro. McLean, that the suggestion be adopted and that the Worthy Master be the delegate. Carried.

Moved by Bro. Smith, seconded by Bro. Wardell, that Bro. Pritchard be a delegate to the Education Association. Carried.

Western Fair Board representative, Bro. W. E. Wardell, gave a report of the work done by the board, he being on the committee for revision of the prize lists for three years. The report was adopted on motion of Bros. McLean and Curtis.

Forestry Committee Report

GIVEN BY BRO. W. L. SMITH

FOREST conservation is not a new subject with the Dominion Grange. At one of the annual sessions held over forty years ago in this city the maintenance of a proper balance between timbered and cultivated lands was the basis of a lengthy and interesting report by a committee, two of the points emphasized being the value of shelter belts in the production of fall wheat and the effect of larger timber areas in preventing the too rapid dissipation of moisture collected in the fall and winter months.

The importance of conserving forest growth is much greater now than in the eighties of the past century because in the interval the forest area has been so greatly reduced as to create a condition fraught with manifold and grave dangers. At the time first spoken of in every farm house in Ontario wood was the sole kind of fuel utilized; our railways, either then or a very short time before, used the same fuel in their locomotives and wood was a principal source of heat in Toronto households. Today there are few homes in the older counties which do not depend in part on coal; in probably a majority of such it is the sole means used in heating in winter. Nor is this altogether a matter of choice; rather has it been made necessary by conditions we have ourselves created. In eighteen Ontario counties the area of cleared land runs from nearly 81 per cent to almost 92 per cent of the whole. In seven more counties not over 25 per cent is in bush—a forested area proportionately less than that found in most of the important European countries. Besides that the forested area in Europe is made up of real forests, intelligently conserved, while in older Ontario much of the uncleared land is of little value for fuel purposes. If this province were suddenly deprived of coal—and the supply from the United States may be cut off at any time—it is probably not an exaggeration to say that the wood fuel at present in sight in the older counties would be insufficient to provide fuel, in rural homes alone, for more than ten or fifteen years.

The scarcity of this sort of fuel is not the only cause for alarm. The problem of water supply on Ontario farms is almost as serious as that of fuel supply. In large areas of Ontario a condition of something like water famine prevailed during the past year and farmers in many cases have been obliged to haul water from long distances. This is a direct result of the unwise destruction of tree growth such as in the past provided vast sponges from which water oozed forth as required during the summer months. This condition, serious enough now, threatens to become disastrous if more wisdom is not shown in the future than in the past.

There is further to be considered the protection which shelter belts provide against winter storms. If more care is not given to this phase of the question winter conditions in Ontario will be comparable in another generation to those which have existed on the wind-swept prairies.

Fortunately public opinion, and more particularly what may be called government opinion, is being aroused to the situation. Measures, ever growing more advanced, are being devised to avert the threatened danger. The first steps were taken by the Mowat government by encouraging the planting of roadside trees. Many of the beautiful rural avenues existing today are the result of that action. A still more important forward movement was made when Hon. John Dryden as Minister of Agriculture established the first forest nursery at the O. A. C. and afterward developed the same idea in a larger way at St. Williams in Norfolk county. Under the Whitney and Hearst administrations the St. Williams nursery was extended and became the seed ground for numerous farm wood lots. The greatest forward step of all was made by the late government of the province in establishing more provincial nurseries and encouraging municipal forestry work.

Today, as a result of all this, there is a provincial forestry station covering 1,800 acres in Norfolk county of which 100 acres are used for propagating seedlings and where over 500 acres are being put in permanent forest. In the past year three more provincial forestry stations were established—one of a thousand acres north of Barrie, one of 150 acres near Orono in Durham, and one of 700 acres at the Sand Banks in Prince Edward county, the chief purpose of the latter being to prevent a drift from great mountains of sand which was menacing valuable agricultural land.

In 1921, encouraged by the legislature, the creation of municipal wood lots was begun. There are seventeen of these in all now, the largest one, consisting of 1,000 acres, being in Simcoe and adjoining the provincial nursery in the same county.

Of equal, or even greater importance, is what has been accomplished in the creation of private wood lots. Seedlings for planting these are supplied free from the provincial nurseries, the distribution averaging a quarter of a million a year since 1908. Hundreds of these wood lots are now in existence, one of the first and best being on the Squair homestead in Durham county. One of the most permanently satisfactory pieces of work I ever did myself was in planting some 12,000 pine seedlings on Cedar Crescent farm, now the property of Prof. C. B. Sissons, in the adjoining township of Clarke. The first of these trees, set out in 1912, are now well over twenty feet in height.

This whole work has, however, but begun and should be prosecuted with ever-increasing vigor until every piece of non-tillable land on Ontario farms is covered with timber and until every county and every township in which there is a waste area has its municipal wood lot. Even with all the effort we may make there is a possibility that the prairie provinces will surpass us. Last spring, when traveling westward from Winnipeg toward Regina, I was immensely impressed by observing, while looking from the train window in the early morning, that the skyline was more frequently broken by timber than it is in many parts of old Ontario. The explanation afterward given me was that the checking of prairie fires, which followed upon settlement, prevented the destruction of trees started on bluffs and in gulleys from seed carried by the wind. Some bluffs that were bare thirty years ago are now covered by poplars sixty feet in height. I was still more strongly impressed when traveling westward from Regina. Five years ago, when going over that same route, it seemed to me that for mile after mile the whole country was absolutely bare of trees. Last spring, while on a train during several hours of daylight, I cannot recall seeing a single homestead west of Regina that was without a shelter belt. For what has been done in artificial planting in the West the credit of initiation at least is due Hon. Clifford Sifton, who established the forestry station at Indian Head. From that station, and the one at Saskatoon, 70,000,000 seedlings have, I believe, since been sent out for farm planting in the West. The result is that a vast territory which formerly was but a place in which to live while mining the soil is being turned into a place of real homes.

But, West and East, the work, as I say, has but begun and the call is to every worthwhile citizen of Canada to do his or her part in reclothing the waste places of the Dominion with trees for the growth of which they are naturally adapted and the production of which will prove a blessing of unimaginable magnitude for those who are yet to be.

In the discussion that followed members deplored the waste in cutting Christmas trees, pulp wood and forest fires and the wisdom of the government aiding in forest conservation by planting reservations.

Report adopted on motion of Bros. Lethbridge and Stewart.

Injurious Insects

Bro. W. E. Wardell gave an interesting and instructive address on the life history of the corn-borer, also means of destroying it and the experimental stations conducted in the County of Elgin for this purpose. Other insects attacking corn were also described.

Sister Robinson gave a talk on the cabbage butterfly with a chart illustrating the stages of this insect during the twelve months, there being three broods a year.

Educational System

The educational system was introduced by Bro. John Stewart in an admirable address on the words, thoughtfulness, thoroughness and truth. The need of educating the foreign population and by illustrations from observation he showed that the tact of teachers had often made seemingly dull pupils a great success in life through finding out what they were fitted for and giving them an aim and incentive to gain the necessary education for this purpose. Thrift, industry and economy should be inculcated in the schools, thus starting the children out with right habits. The government should encourage men teachers especially in the rural schools.

The Jubilee Celebration

Bro. Arnold McCallum of Forest Rose Grange gave a report on the different ways of suitably commemorating this unique event.

Moved by Bros. McLean and Pratt that a committee be appointed to report in the morning as to ways and means. Carried.

The Master named Bros. Pritchard, McCallum, Lethbridge and the secretary to act on the committee.

Good Citizenship

Bro. John Pritchard, M. P. for South Wellington, said citizenship is a matter that needs attention. Only about one-quarter of the people are capable of exercising the franchise. The people should rule but they should be an intelligent and a moral people. Righteousness exalts a nation but sin debases. The salvation of the world depends on the Anglo-Saxon race. The children should be taught loyalty. He commended the United States in this respect. The aim of a people must be higher than making money and amusement. We look after our business but we often forget the affairs of our country.

Report adopted on motion of Bros. Taylor and Wardell.

Report on Agriculture

Bro. Albert E. Pratt of Allandale, Painswick Grange, gave a very interesting and instructive address dealing with the splendid tract of country around Barrie for grain growing and the interest taken by the farmers in stock as shown by the prizes in Toronto shows in the Herefords class. Sweet clover, he said, was good for silage, some preferring it to corn. It should be put in as soon as cut and cut when the first blossom is seen. Mouldy clover is the cause of trouble. When plowed under it is one of the best fertilizers.

The address was discussed by Bros. Ries, Pritchard and Wardell, all commending the suggestions and confirming the facts presented.

Rural Credits

Bro. J. G. Lethbridge, M. L. A., West Middlesex, gave a well prepared paper on this subject showing the different countries where this system is in use. He said in part the need of rural credits not only in Canada but in the world is due largely to the banking system. Banks find it more advantageous to loan to industrial and commercial business.

The necessity for banks to keep their capital liquid makes it difficult to meet agricultural requirements, for agriculture, unlike commerce, which turns its capital over every ten months, has operations extending over a considerable space of time before returns are realized. The need was felt forty-five years ago, in 1878. Mr. Thompson, M. P. of Welland, proposed rural banks for each county and named after the county.

In 1916 the United States government passed the Federal Farm Loan Act, established in the Treasury Department, Washington, under the supervision of a board of five members known as the Farm Loan Commission. The U. S. was divided into twelve districts, with a Federal bank in each, with a subscribed capital of \$750,000 in five-dollar shares. Under and affiliated with this land bank the farmers form local National Farm associations of borrowers. He explained the methods adopted and length of loans.

He explained the methods adopted and length of loans in Lethbridge. In

In Italy a credit system was created in 1886 because the laborers and farmers were sorely oppressed by extortionate demands of money-lenders, interest being very high. The first co-operative credit bank was opened in Milan with a capital of \$140, now grown to the People's Bank of 735 branches with deposits of 200 millions. In 1913 there were 2,094 Rural Credit Societies.

In Germany there are a number of organizations through which landlords can obtain long-term loans on easy terms, granting mortgage credits of from one-half to two-thirds of the value of the property. The bonds of each institution were backed by the collective mortgages held and were in most cases non-profit-seeking institutions. None but borrowers were members and membership ceased with payment. The administration charges were very small, many of the officers serving without pay. In 1913 loans were granted of nearly five billion dollars. There is also a "short terms" Rural Credit System with a membership of one-sixth of the rural population. It is elaborate in its workings and very successful, making a special effort to induce savings among the rural classes.

In Manitoba the requirements of farmers have been met by two separate acts—Manitoba Farm Loans and Rural Credits Act for short-term credits. The first provides for thirty-year contracts for the purpose of improving land and purchasing live stock and is under the supervision of a commissioner and board of five members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor. In the second Act associations must be formed in the locality with not less than thirty-five members and managed by nine directors. The workings of these acts were also clearly explained by the speaker.

In Ontario the Farm Loan Act and the Agricultural Development Act were filling a needed want, the amount deposited to date being over fifteen and a half million dollars. In November \$600,000 were deposited. After explaining these acts Bro. Lethbridge referred to a paper on the banking system written by Bro. Good, giving quotations to show the necessity of working out a rural credits system for Canada.

A short discussion followed and on motion of Bros. McLean and Ries it was adopted.

It was decided to elect the officers by open ballot and the election then took place, the result of which will be found on the first page, also a list of the officers of the Dominion Grange, elected September 22, in the Agricultural Hall, Toronto, 1874.

An adjournment then was granted for supper, nearly all taking advantage of the beautiful and commodious dining hall of Mine Host Carroll of the Carls Rite hotel, enjoying not only the delicious well-cooked food but also the social gathering of the brothers and sisters of the Dominion Grange assembled for its forty-ninth annual.

SECOND SESSION

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 10.

The session opened at 7 o'clock, Bro. John Pritchard, M. P. for Wellington, occupying the chair in the absence of the Worthy Master through indisposition.

The first speaker, Peter Porter, President of the U. F. O. Young People's Athletic Association, opened his remarks with the history of the organization of Burford Grange, No. 936, through the attendance of one some years ago of a meeting in this same hotel, the Carls Rite. He gave all the needful information as to the forming of sports clubs, giving the experience of the Brant Association and telling the wonderful things it had done for the youth of that county. He advocated Wednesday afternoon holidays on the farm, saying that the work seemed to be accomplished just the same, giving instances of more enthusiastic work by the boys and helpers. Boys and girls were Canada's greatest asset and the rural boys and girls were especially so as nearly all the statesmen and leaders were raised on the farm. There should be both summer and winter sports, properly organized, in all rural communities, thus keeping the young people on the farm instead of finding their pleasures and companionship in urban centres.

At the close of a very fine address several questions were asked and a discussion in which Bros. Stewart, Brandon and Dixon took part, favoring good clean sport as necessary to the well-being of a community.

Co-operative Marketing

This important and live subject was ably handled by Bro. H. B. Cowan, editor of the *Farm and Dairy*, and W. C. Good, M. P. for Brant, both of whom have given the subject much time and attention.

Bro. Cowan called attention to the U. F. O. Co-operative Co. and what it was doing in educating the farmers and prophesied a splendid future for it as a pioneer in the work. The co-operative movement is developing all over the world. There were eight organizations in America selling through the pooling system and they were the largest advertisers in the world. The Ontario Honey Producers control 60 per cent of the honey trade and in the Canadian Co-operative Dairying Association the secretary kept the selling expense down. He spoke of caution in not rushing into co-operation without a well worked out system.

Bro. W. C. Good followed. Amongst other things he said, "Every cloud has a silver lining" and that the Farmers' Co-operative movements were the silver lining in the cloud of depression passing over America. Farmers can never organize successfully without the aid of the consumer. Producers and consumers must both organize with one view of doing away with the middle man. Individual production and marketing has proven seriously inadequate, there being no standard. Products should be graded. The help on the farm on a family basis cannot be carried on like city work. He spoke of Sapiro and his views on co-operation and advised going slowly at first, starting with local co-operative marketing and gradually developing and widening out after experience.

Hon. Bro. C. E. Drury, ex-premier of Ontario, spoke of his connection with farm movements for the last twenty years and his pleasure in being able to be present on this occasion, having been three years Master of the Dominion Grange. There were great national problems for the good of both rural and urban interests. Farm life was the rejuvenation of the race. The pioneers fifty years ago made Canada and the same spirit still prevails. Education should not lead children in vocational training. That must be left for them to decide. The cities are filled with country girls and boys because the country does not attract them. Much can be done by modernizing farm houses. It all comes down to home economics—people go where they can earn most with least effort.

There are great possibilities in commodity marketing but we must start from the bottom and go up and educate the people to larger co-operation. "I believe strongly in the potentiality of properly directed co-operation but I doubt if that alone can solve the farmers' ills. We must hold aloft the economic good sense of this country. We must see to it that freedom prevails. We must devote our time and concentrate our efforts on attacking that which interferes with production, and protection is its greatest enemy. We can feel proud that England has continued to walk in the path of economic good sense. I trembled lest the torch in England might go out; energies be spent on these other things. Even with the most perfect system of co-operation we will never achieve permanent prosperity if we are faced with that which interferes with production and leads toward monopoly—the protective tariff. There may come a co-operative state but at present we are living in a political state that means political action. We may have in the future some other form of organization but in the meantime we have the state. We must therefore endeavor to preserve our agricultural life by using the existing machinery—the state."

Bro. R. C. Brandon of Cannington, the veteran member of farm organizations, was then called on and gave one of his forcible and characteristic short addresses, complimenting the previous speakers on their ability and good judgment in their views on the important subjects under discussion.

Bro. W. F. W. Fisher, Past Master and Past Secretary of the Dominion Grange, closed the evening's discussions with a few humorous and entertaining remarks on sports, co-operation and co-operative marketing, saying that his own experience showed that making the farm and the home attractive to the young people would keep them there.

The meeting then adjourned.

THIRD SESSION

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 11.

Meeting called to order at 9 o'clock, Bro. John Pritchard in the chair. The first order of business was the auditor's report and the financial statement of receipts and expenses by the secretary-treasurer.

Financial Statement, 1922-1923

<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>
Balance, last audit\$76.79	Delegates' R. R. fare\$72.75
Fees and dues 94.95	Printing proceedings 32.00
Donations 10.00	War tax on printing 1.44
Subscriptions N. G. M. 4.62	Stamps and cards 3.50
Sales 1.75	National Grange Monthly 4.62
	Balance 73.00
<hr/> \$188.11	<hr/> \$188.11

WILL BLEWETT, *Rec. Secretary*
Toronto, Dec. 11, 1923.

HATTIE ROBINSON, *Treasurer*

I have examined the accounts of the Dominion Grange and find them to be correct.

JOHN PRITCHARD, *Auditor*.

The financial statements were received and adopted on motion of Bros. Ries and Dixon.

Bro. J. C. Dixon, representative on the National Fair Board, gave his report. The fair this year in Toronto eclipsed all former efforts.

The Jubilee Celebration

THE committee appointed to report asked that the Grange form a committee as a whole to discuss this important question, which was granted. A free and full discussion then took place, with the following result:

- Resolved: 1. That a picnic be held in June, 1924, at or near London, Ont.
2. That all farm associations be invited to attend.
3. That the provincial presidents of these be asked to give short addresses.
4. That all Past Masters, Secretaries and charter members of the Dominion Grange still living be asked to speak.
5. That if possible a National Grange officer be invited.
6. That Bros. W. E. Wardell of the executive committee, Will E. Taylor, recording secretary, and Sister Hattie Robinson, secretary-treasurer, be the general committee of management with full power to settle the exact date and place and to add to their number by appointing all sub-committees.
7. That all present agree to act as convenors of committees in their district and to help to advertise the celebration in their counties.

The resolution as a whole was moved by Bro. McLean of Edgar Grange, supported by Bro. Pratt of Painswick Grange, and carried unanimously.

The Worthy Master having arrived, the officers for 1924 were installed by Past Master J. G. Lethbridge, M. L. A., assisted by the secretary, in a most

impressive manner, after which the Grange was closed in due form and the forty-ninth annual session of the Dominion Grange passed into history.

The officers and members of the Dominion Grange are extremely grateful to the proprietor, manager and staff of the Carls Rite hotel for their excellent service and the granting of the beautiful blue room free of charge for their convention and wish to recommend this hotel to any members traveling.

In the interim the general committee met and the Jubilee Celebration will be held (D. V.) at Pond Mills, near London, Ont., June 3 (the King's birthday), 1924. The East Middlesex U. F. O. will join the Dominion Grange in staging this memorable event, which is very fitting as the Dominion Grange was inaugurated by the men and women of Middlesex.

Keep that date in mind. Every one come—everybody welcome.

FOREWORD

THE DOMINION GRANGE, Patrons of Husbandry, organized June 2, Constitution adopted June 3, 1874, in the Forest City Grange rooms, London, Ontario.

UNITED STATES

On January 1, 1866, Oliver H. Kelley was appointed to visit the south in the interests of agriculture by the United States President, through which he became inspired with the need of a fraternal bond to unite the farmers of the nation. His niece, Carrie A. Hall of Boston, suggested that women be given full membership. The ritual and details were worked out by the seven founders of the Order and on Dec. 4, 1867, the National Grange was organized, with William Saunders, Government experimentalist in horticulture, as Master and O. H. Kelley as secretary. The first subordinate Grange (April 15, 1868) was at Fredonia, N. Y., the home Grange of the 1923 Master of the National Grange, S. J. Lowell.

CANADA

On Aug. 16, 1872, the International Sub. Grange at Stanstead, Que., was organized by Eben Thompson, United States Deputy, and during the year eight other and one in Ontario at L'Original, the understanding being that when fifteen Granges were organized the Canadian Grange should become financially independent but affiliated with the Mother Grange. By May, 1874, there were twenty-four Granges. Benj. Payne, Master, Delaware, and Thos. W. Dyas of Forest City took the initiative and twenty-five members responded. On motion of William Cole the Dominion Grange came into existence. Those voting and Grange number: 11, Advance, Fred Anderson, J. G. Elliott; 13, Georgian, Alfred Gifford; 14, Sydenham, Matthew Gardiner; 15, St. Vincent, Henry Palmer; 16, Delaware, Benj. Payne, Thos. Weekes, Wm. Weekes; 17, Pelham, S. W. Hill; 18, Lundy's Lane, W. Pemberton Page; 19, Elgin Pioneer, Stephen Wade, E. J. Scott; 20, Royal Oak, Capt. J. Burgess, Dr. Hanson, W. L. Brown; 21, Forest City, Thos. W. Dyas, Wm. Weld, Adam Nicholl; 22, Plymton Wide Awake, James Armstrong, Thos. Daugherty; 23, Protective, Wm. Cole, D. Ferguson, Wm. Hoskin and A. K. Spencer. The officers were elected and arrangements made for annual meeting, which was held in the Agricultural Hall, Toronto, Sept. 22, Worthy Master S. W. Hill in the chair. Seventy-six delegates were present, there now being forty-four subordinate and the Division Granges London and Grey formed. Four delegates were present from Quebec. Since its inception in 1872 there have been 1020 subordinate Granges receive charters in the different provinces, the latest, Mississquoi Valley, like the first in the province of Quebec.

The Grange has given fifty years of faithful public service—non-political, non-sectarian, without government aid, and were pioneers in co-operative buying, manufacturing and selling, mutual insurance companies, community halls and rural social service. From its ranks have gone statesmen, professors, institute workers and better citizens. Its elevating influence has been felt in legislative halls, agricultural colleges and country homes. But who can estimate the value or far-reaching effects of the friendships formed by its association. This surely fulfills its motto: *Esto Perpetua*.